

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO SOLUTION OF INDIA'S PROBLEM IN TRANSITION PERIOD URGED

THE belief that "the biggest hurdle in the path of communal integration" of India "would be cleared and its march to progress speeded," "if politics is viewed in the cold analytical light of a problem in human ecology," was expressed today by Prof. D.N. Wadia, presiding at the 13th annual general meeting of the National Institute of Sciences of India on Wednesday in New Delhi.

Prof. Wadia's theme for his address was "India in transition—the scientific approach in the building of new India." He said that the transition through which India is passing is fraught with great possibilities for positive achievements and great dangers of negative ones. He said the nation for "shedding the burden of the past centuries, both political and religious as well as political and economic, in the absence of these, 'the transition' is merely a switch of the country from the track of backward, non-productive to that of forward, productive countries of the world."

He held that "if the transition is viewed in a dynamic, scientific, directed effort" for uplift, it would lead to the high road to progress and the welfare of its millions.

Only the "scientific method of discovery of truth and the ways of nature," he added, would resolve and reduce the existing complexities, and lead to a practical scheme of mutual cooperation for the benefit of the whole race (i.e.) the regional grouping of communities which geography and the course of history has brought about during the last 1,000 years) instead of being dissipated in conflicts which degenerate the race."

Speaking then on the role of science in research in India in the transition period, Prof. Wadia said:

"The first requisite is that India should turn herself in her scientific transition with the progressive countries of the world, while retaining her own individual pattern of organization, correlated with the traditional requirements of the country."

WORLD CONTACTS

As for ever-increasing world contacts of India in matters relating to science, "which should grow into a two-way traffic in technical information, exchange of material and knowledge," the speaker termed as "recommended and reactionary pattern" anyone who hindered this "exchange of cross-fertilisation of scientific thought or oppose a reasonable share of the national revenue for advancing these objects and for establishing international scientific liaison over all over the capitals of the world."

Prof. Wadia then reviewed the part played by scientists were increasingly playing in "multiplying ties with representative scientific workers in England, America, Russia and the rest of Europe."

He referred to the participation of India in various international conferences and the large number of Indian students who are now overseas for advanced studies.

He also detailed the work of the Indian scientific delegation to the Royal Society Science Conference held in London in July last.

He wanted such contacts established hitherto "to be strengthened and widened" through such agencies as the UNESCO.

Prof. Wadia then reviewed the progress so far made in the field of irrigation, hydro-electric schemes and other projects Indian irrigation, said Prof. Wadia, were bringing the country nearer to that yet far off era dreamt of by the Great Sinhalese King of old, Parakrama Bahu, who commanded his engineers to see that not a single measure of monsoon rain was lost by flowing away uselessly into the sea.

He asked that a committee formed by the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research will consider problems of atomic research and development in India. He urged for the utilization of the monazite sands of south India, rich in thorium and uranium.

He also pointed out that two laboratories in Bombay and in Calcutta are now carrying out researches in nuclear physics and artificial creation of atomic particles.

Mineral resources of the country, he said, are now receiving the attention of the Government which will shortly formulate its mineral policy. Minerals of strategic importance will come under federal control.

The Indian delegation which attended the July Royal Society Scientific Conference will hold a symposium in April next to formulate a "plan of operations for India" on the lines suggested by the Conference and to "mobilise public opinion in support," the speaker. Government will be asked to implement its recommendations.

Prof. Wadia concluded his address with the words: "If the rational harnessing of science to the country's manifold resources is continued on the same basis as in the last five years, who can doubt that the new India which will emerge from the transitional period will be a country with a strong potential!"—A.P.A.

Charges Against Australian Army In Japan Denied

ADELAIDE, Wednesday. M R. C. CHAMBERS, the Australian Army Minister, on his return from Japan, said yesterday that the allegations in the "Chicago Tribune" of indiscipline among Australian troops in Japan were without foundation, adding that the "Australians are a good lot of lads although they need a few more amenities."

"After talking and mixing with Australian troops," Mr. Chambers said, "I was satisfied that there is nothing about their discipline that anyone need worry about."

"Officers of every unit spoke highly of their men and so did Major-General Horace C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth occupation force in Japan," Mr. Chambers added.—Reuter.

AIRLINERS 'MAY BRING DISEASES TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Monday. The possibility of an airborne "invasion" of Britain by tropical diseases, especially yellow fever and malaria, was discussed by Dr. G. M. Findlay, late consulting physician to the West African Command, writing in the "British Medical Journal". He makes the point that the increased speed of modern air-travel has brought the threat nearer.

The chances of an infected mosquito gaining entrance to a plane is by no means remote, says Dr. Findlay who states that experiments have shown that mosquitoes could easily survive long air journeys of 9,000 miles. Tsetse flies have been found in airplanes in Africa.

Dr. Findlay adds: "In this age, the spread of disease can be held in check only through a scheme which is internationally controlled."—Globe.

KARACHI, Tuesday. A gang of 7 armed dacoits is reported to have raided 3 villages in the Nawabshah District and carried away booty worth Rs. 10,000 during the last week. Some villagers who offered them resistance were injured. The police has been despatched to the villages.—A.P.I.

CHIANG SIGNS REPUBLICANS' CONSTITUTIONS

NANKING, Wednesday. GENERALISSIMO, Chiang Kai-shek today signed with an ivory brush an order promulgating China's six-day-old Republican Constitution adopted on Christmas day by the Constituent Assembly.

The whole ceremony, which lasted less than 20 minutes, took place under the portrait of Dr Sun Yat Sen, father of the Chinese republic, in an ornate reception hall of the National Government headquarters, writes Doon Campbell, Reuter's special correspondent.

Red characters on scrolls nailed to the wall said: "Congratulations on the promulgation of the constitution" and "congratulations on the anniversary of the birth of the Chinese republic."

There were plum blossom decorations in red and magenta colours. An elaborate pink and orange tasselled lantern lighted the hall.

The Generalissimo, smiling happily afterwards, toasted "success to the constitution", which comes into force next Christmas with Hua Tiao—the native yellow wine.

There were two signings—the order promulgating the constitution and the order of the rules governing the enforcement of the constitution. The Generalissimo in military uniform entered to the straining of welcoming music. He bowed first to the 40 odd members and the Presidium, and then to the Presidents of the five Yuans (councils).

The orders were signed by the Yuan President as well as by the President of the republic.

The Generalissimo, who appeared in a very happy mood, posed before a battery of cameras.

The Communist Party, the second largest in China, boycotted the Assembly when the constitution was adopted and its cancellation was one of the conditions they put forward recently for resumption of the peace talks with the Central Government.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is

MacArthur's New Year Message To Japan

TOKYO, Tuesday. GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR today told the Japanese that unless they take full advantage of democracy and freedom there can be but superficial and temporary change from the system which brought only tragedy in Japan's past.

In a New Year message, the Occupation Commander said that the success of many reforms since the surrender depended upon the manner in which the people discharged their new political responsibilities and the faithfulness of the leaders they choose in preserving the peoples rights.

General MacArthur said that on the people alone rested the solution of many pressing problems which would shape Japan's future. "Much has been accomplished and much remains to be done," Gen. MacArthur added.

"A great majority of Japan's leaders have displayed an exemplary approach to the realism of Japan's problems and an even greater majority of Japan's people resolutely sought to remove the cause of Japan's ill-fated past and faithfully build for Japan's happier future."

"It is my prayer, indeed my firm anticipation, that the Japanese people will understand and grasp this opportunity and rise resolutely to meet its challenge. Therein lies Japan's salvation, the opportunity of future peace and happiness for the Japanese people and the hope of all peoples of the East for a better civilization," he declared.—A.P.A.

Britain Badly Needs Indian Jute To Save Cuban Sugar

WASHINGTON, Wednesday. It is learned authoritatively here that the British Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey has asked the Indian Government to speed up as much as possible the supplies of jute for burlap bagging to save the Cuban sugar crop.

Mr. Strachey is understood to have a stressed these points: Britain is now relying on Cuba for almost 50 per cent of her sugar supplies. (2) Cuba's excellent crop this year will, if harvested and distributed properly, allow an increase of the sugar ration in many countries including Britain. If sufficient burlap is not forthcoming, there is danger that as much as 1,000,000 tons of sugar may rot in Cuba's plantations for lack of packing material.

There is no tendency to blame India for the present critical lack of jute but Mr. Strachey expressed that the situation is now urgent and Indians can do much to relieve the wide sugar shortage.

BOMBAY, Wednesday. A telegraph notification says: "Commercial codes are now admitted in telegrams to Czechoslovakia. The name of the code should be shown in the preamble."—A.P.I.

ESCAPED GERMAN WAR PRISONERS' THREAT

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday.—Telephone calls from escaped German war prisoners threatening to blow up the buildings occupied by the British military authorities and the fashionable Cecil Hotel here unless steps are taken immediately to repatriate them, have been received by the British authorities and the Manager of the Cecil Hotel.

It is reported that the latter also received a threatening letter to that effect.

Extensive precautions against attacks have been taken by the Egyptian police and the British authorities.

Suspects loitering near the threatened buildings are liable to be arrested it was stated.—Reuter.

URANIUM DEPOSIT IN MANCHURIA

TOKYO, Tuesday. The Japanese unearthed a deposit of radio active minerals, possibly uranium, in Manchuria before the end of the war, an allied headquarters source reported today.

The source said the Japanese discovery was the first indication that Manchuria contains radio active material. He said it was not clear whether or not the material was uranium.

Allied headquarters officers said they were investigating the method the Japanese used to discover the minerals and the extent to which they developed the ore.—A.P.A.

U.S. May Establish Pulp And Paper Industry In Alaska

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. THE United States Government is considering establishment of a pulp and paper production industry in Alaska, and an official estimates that Alaska can produce 1,000,000 tons of newsprint paper annually.

"Conversations have been under way for many months with several interests who are actively seeking to develop the pulp and paper industry in the territory," said Mr. J. A. Krug, Secretary to the Interior.

Senator Carl Hayden, (Arizona Democrat) commented that if private industry delayed Alaskan development, the Government would act.

"Nobody wants the Government to build a paper mill up there if private industry will do so the Senator told a reporter. "But we have to print the congressional record (publication, reporting all congressional speeches) and we have to have the paper to do it."

Senator Hayden referred to difficulties the Government has had in obtaining sufficient paper for its needs.

Mr. John S. Knight, President of a group of newspapers, recently suggested the Government to inquire into the development of newsprint production in Alaska.

Secretary Krug commented "during my visit to Alaska last summer the need of the territory for the establishment of more year-round enterprises was vividly impressed upon me."

"The Government has found that without question there is large and profitable field for development. Alaska could produce 1,000,000 tons of newsprint per year one-fourth of the nation's annual consumption. The Interior Department is keenly interested in the utilization of this Alaskan resource, preferably by private industry, to add to the national supply of pulp or newsprint paper.—A.P.A.

Yugoslav-Albanian Economic Treaty Ratification

LONDON, Tuesday. ALBANIA is to have railways for the first time in her history. This announcement was made by the Albanian Minister for National Economy, M. Spiru, at the ceremony of ratification of economic treaty between Albania and Yugoslavia.

The Minister said that one line would join Port Vlora with the Yugoslav system at Bitolj and a second would link Tirana and Port Durazzo with the Yugoslav system.

The treaty which is for 30 years with a provision for ten-year extensions unifies States planning in both countries sets up customs and tariff agreements and establishes a monetary link between the Yugoslav dinar and the Albanian lek.—Globe.

Indian Political Science Conf. Open: President Discusses Scope Of Power At The Centre

THE future Union Centre for India should have all the power necessary and proper for administering the four subjects assigned to it, by the White Paper and should also have the power to take the initiative for the maintenance of peace and order throughout India, declared Dr. D. N. Bannerjee, head of the Political Science Department, Dacca University in his presidential address to the Indian Political Science Conference in Delhi on Tuesday.

"It is quite likely," he said, "that the Cabinet delegation and the Viceroy intentionally avoided going into details in regard to the actual powers of the Union Government. Perhaps they thought that it would be unwise to do so at this stage. But the members of the Union Constituent Assembly should not be blind to realities they must face facts. And if they are to succeed in their endeavours properly to frame a constitution for India as a whole, they must first agree, as far as is humanly possible, on both the express and implied powers to be vested in the Centre before they proceed to draw up the constitutions of the provinces and groups, if any."

Dr. Bannerjee urged the inclusion in the future constitution of a provision similar to the one made in the Swiss constitution by which the Federal Executive, is empowered to ensure, if necessary on its own initiative, the internal safety of Switzerland and the maintenance of peace and order in case of grave disorder, or a serious threat to that peace from within.

"After what has happened in Bengal, Bihar and in some other parts of India since August last, not to go further back, such a provision is particularly necessary for the protection of minorities both in Muslim majority units and in Hindu majority units of the proposed Union of India," Dr. Bannerjee added.

NEW CONCEPTIONS

"I do not believe that the happiness of mankind is in the long run promoted by merging the individual in the State," said Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, in his inaugural address to the conference.

"Ideas can only be countered by other ideas. And it seems to me that, at the present moment in the history of the world, what may be needed above all is the formulation of a new conception of human freedom, a new conception of the rights of human personality; and that in its turn may involve the growth of new ideas about the technique of modern government, so that these two precious possessions may be safeguarded and not lost for ever to the race of men. Perhaps the new international organizations which have just been born will provide a background for the growth of such new conceptions. We can only hope and believe that that may be so."

"And I conclude this address by an

earnest prayer that not only your association but other bodies throughout the world who make politics in the broadest sense their preoccupation and their study will throw their weight against the modern doctrine of the omnipotent State, and counter it with a new assertion of the worth and dignity of each and every individual human being, whose rights and personality it should be the business of the State to protect and preserve."—A.P.I.

ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATIONS BY CHINESE STUDENTS

SHANGHAI, Wednesday.—Demonstrations in North China against the alleged raping of a Chinese college girl by an United States marine at Peiping on Christmas night spread today to Shanghai where students of several universities declared a strike as a protest against what they described as an "American atrocity."

Inter-student clashes were reported when students holding more moderate views tried to dissuade other groups from striking and tried to tear off anti-American posters displayed on school buildings.

Some such posters plastered on walls of the city and on lorries and tramcars read: "United States troops get out of China."—Reuter.

JAVA AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED ON JAN. 5

THE HAGUE, Tuesday: The Dutch Commission General which negotiated the United States of Indonesia agreement with the Indonesian nationalists in November will return to Java on January 5 to sign the agreement, it was learned here today.—Reuter.

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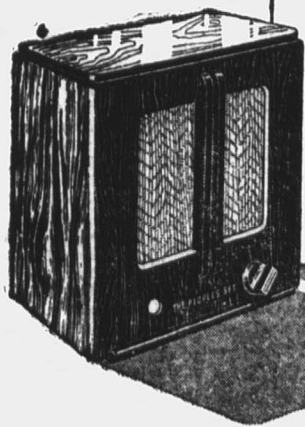
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